Decision Memo for Heartsbreath Test for Heart Transplant Rejection (CAG-00394N)

Decision Summary

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) has determined that the evidence does not adequately define the technical characteristics of the test nor demonstrate that Heartsbreath testing to predict heart transplant rejection improves health outcomes in Medicare beneficiaries. Thus, we conclude that the Heartsbreath test is not reasonable and necessary under section 1862(a)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act and is noncovered.

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Decision Memo

TO: Administrative File: (CAG-00394N)

Heartsbreath Test for Heart Transplant Rejection

FROM:

Steve E. Phurrough, MD, MPA Director, Coverage and Analysis Group

Marcel E. Salive, MD, MPH Director, Division of Medical and Surgical Services

Sandy Jones, RN, MS Lead Analyst Lori Paserchia, MD Lead Medical Officer

SUBJECT: Decision Memorandum for Heartsbreath Test for Heart Transplant Rejection

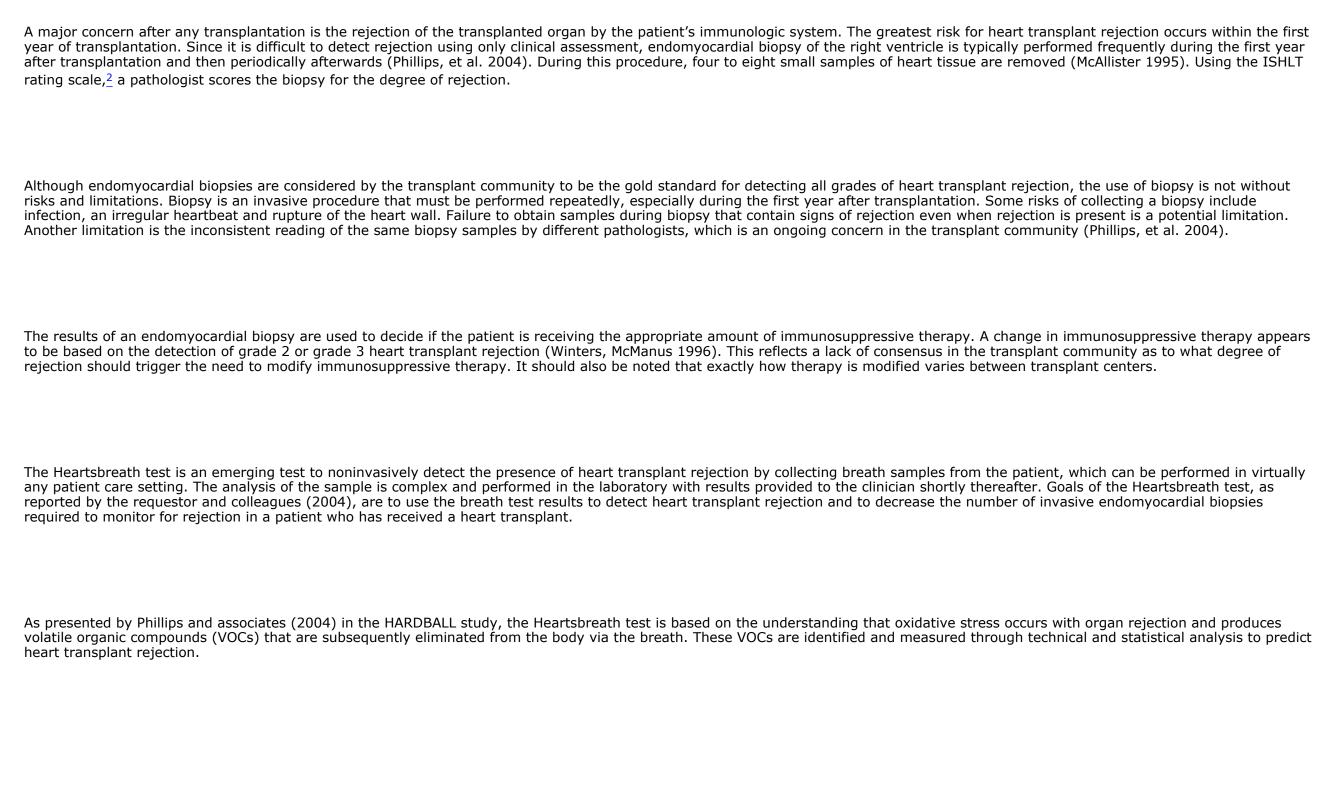
DATE: December 8, 2008

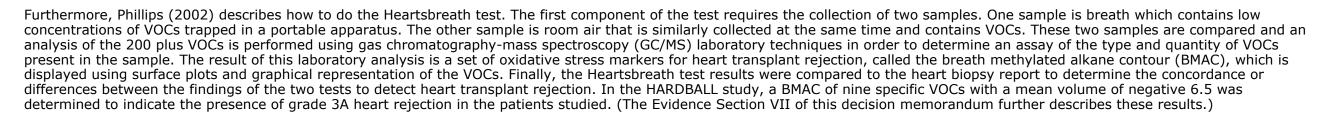
I. Decision

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) has determined that the evidence does not adequately define the technical characteristics of the test nor demonstrate that Heartsbreath testing to predict heart transplant rejection improves health outcomes in Medicare beneficiaries. Thus, we conclude that the Heartsbreath test is not reasonable and necessary under section 1862(a)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act and is noncovered.

II. Background

The International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation (ISHLT) reports world-wide there have been over 61,000 heart transplantations completed since the first procedure forty one years ago. In the U.S. there are about 18,000 people living with a heart transplant; and each year, there are an additional 2,000 to 3,000 conducted heart transplants (Edwards 2006). The numbers of Medicare beneficiaries who have received heart transplants over the last three years have varied and include 990 in 2005, 934 in 2006 and 905 in 2007.





In a Humanitarian Device Exemption (HDE), the FDA (2004) assessed the Heartsbreath test and approved it for use to assist in the diagnosis of grade 3 heart transplant rejection in patients who have received a heart transplant within the preceding year and an endomyocardial biopsy within the prior month. The Heartsbreath test is intended for use as an adjunct to, and not as a substitute for, endomyocardial biopsy. (Section V of this document provides details about the FDA status of the Heartsbreath test.)

For clinical decision-making using the Heartsbreath test results, the FDA (2004) issued a guide that contains eight possible observation and interpretive outcomes divided into two groups of rejection (less than a grade 3A and grade 3A). Of note, grade 3B or grade 4 rejection were not included because the HARDBALL study, which was the basis for FDA approval, did not investigate patients with more severe grade 3B or grade 4 rejection. The guide is a decision tree (located on-line at: http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/pdf3/H030004c.pdf) that further describes when a second or third biopsy reading must be performed to rule out: 1) an erroneous biopsy reading by a pathologist; 2) a sampling biopsy error; or 3) a Heartsbreath test interpretation error.

The requestor, founder and chief executive officer of Menssana Research, Inc., who is also the lead author of the HARDBALL study, is asking CMS to consider national coverage of the Heartsbreath test as an adjunct to the heart biopsy to detect grade 3 heart transplant rejection in patients who have had a heart transplant within the last year and an endomyocardial biopsy in the prior month.

III. History of Medicare Coverage

There is no national coverage determination (NCD) for the Heartsbreath test and currently there are no local coverage decisions (LCDs) for this emerging technology. On April 10, 2008, CMS accepted this formal request from Menssana Research, Inc. and the first 30-day public comment period opened. On September 29, 2008, CMS issued a proposed decision and the second 30-day public comment period closed on October 29, 2008.

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Benefit Category

Medicare is a defined benefit program. A prerequisite for Medicare coverage is that an item or service must meet one of the statutorily defined benefit categories in the Social Security Act and not otherwise be excluded from coverage. The Heartsbreath Test at a minimum falls under the benefit category set forth in Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, Section (§)1861(s)(3) (other diagnostic tests), a part B benefit.

IV. Timeline of Recent Activities

April 10, 2008	CMS accepts Menssana Research, Inc.'s formal NCD request for coverage of the Heartsbreath test for Heart Transplant Rejection. The tracking sheet is posted and the initial 30-day comment period begins.
May 10, 2008	Initial 30 day public comment period closes. Comment is posted on the website at: http://www.cms.hhs.gov/mcd/viewpubliccomments.asp?nca_id=217

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September 29, 2008	Proposed Decision Memorandum is posted and 30-day public comment period begins.
October 29, 2008	Second 30-day public comment period closes. Comment is posted on the website at: http://www.cms.hhs.gov/mcd/viewpubliccomments.asp?nca_id=217
December 8, 2008	Decision Memorandum is posted.

V. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Status

On February 24, 2004, the FDA, Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH), approved Menssana Research Inc.'s HDE application for the Heartsbreath test used to assist in the diagnosis of grade 3 heart transplant rejection in patients who have received heart transplants within the preceding year. The use of the device is limited to patients who have had an endomyocardial biopsy "gold standard" within the previous month and the Heartsbreath test is intended for use as an adjunct to, and not as a substitute for, endomyocardial biopsy. The FDA letter refers to this application submitted by Menssana Research, Inc. and the public was notified of this FDA decision. Based on the data submitted with the HDE application, the FDA determined that "the Heartsbreath test for heart transplant rejection will not expose patients to an unreasonable or significant risk of illness or injury and that, when used following the instructions for use, that there is a probable benefit to health that outweighs the risks of illness or injury."

CMS does not have a national policy that addresses coverage of HUDs. Currently, contractors have the discretion to provide coverage for these devices in the absence of a national coverage determination. A HUD is nationally not covered if it falls under the purview of an NCD which nationally non-covers the device or service for which the HUD may be used.

VI. General Methodological Principles

When making national coverage decisions, CMS generally evaluates relevant clinical evidence to determine whether or not the evidence is of sufficient quality to support a finding that an item or service falling within a benefit category is reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of an illness or injury or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member. The evidence may consist of external technology assessments, internal review of published and unpublished studies, recommendations from the Medicare Coverage Advisory Committee, evidence-based guidelines, professional society position statements, expert opinion and public comments. The critical appraisal of the evidence is to determine to what degree we are confident that: 1) the specific clinical questions relevant to the coverage request can be answered conclusively; and 2) the intervention will improve patients' health outcomes. (The General Methodological Principles of Study Design is located in <u>Appendix A</u>.)

We divide the assessment of clinical evidence into three stages: 1) the quality of the individual studies; 2) the relevance of findings from individual studies to the Medicare population; and 3) overarching conclusions that can be drawn from the body of the evidence on the direction and magnitude of the intervention's risks and benefits.

Public comments sometimes cite the published clinical evidence and gives CMS useful information. Public comments that give information on unpublished evidence such as results of individual practitioners or patients are less rigorous and therefore less useful when making a coverage determination. CMS uses the initial public comments to inform its proposed decision. CMS responds in detail to the public comments on a proposed decision when issuing the final decision memorandum.

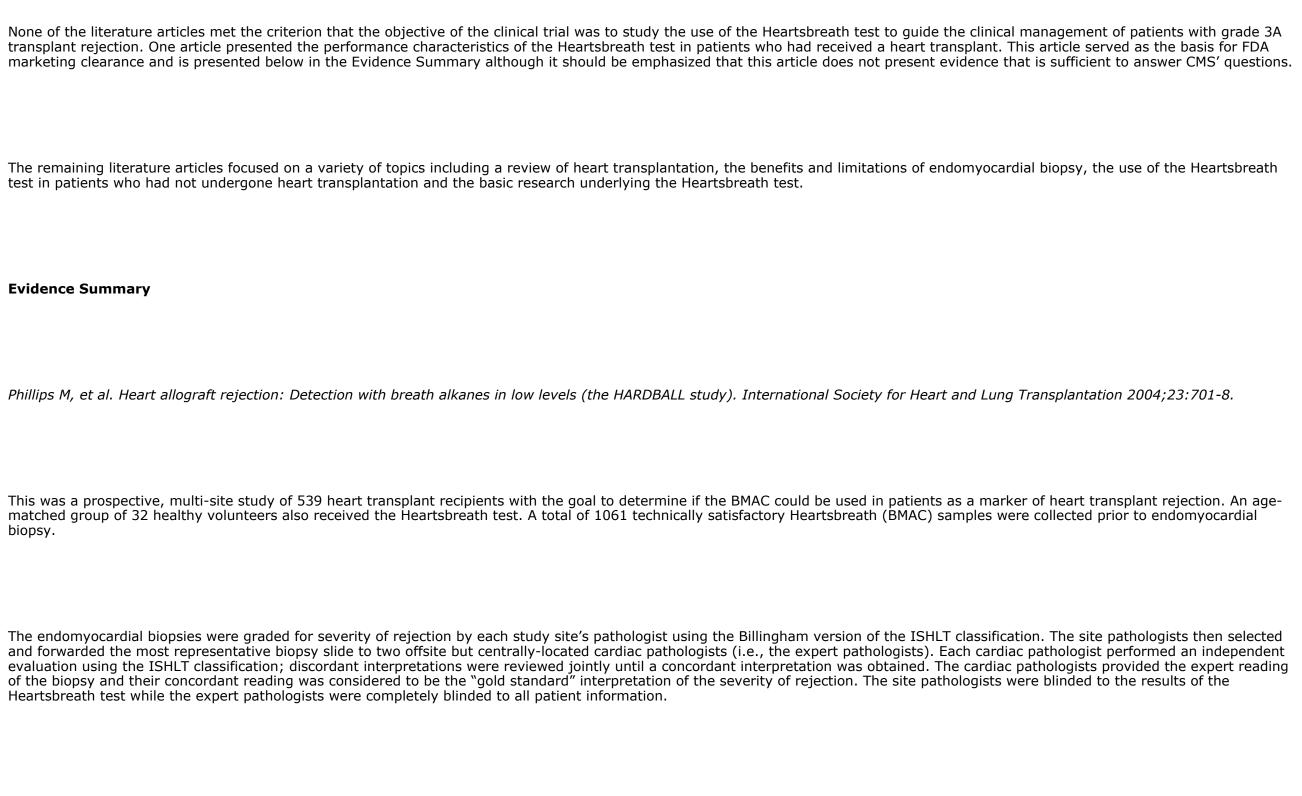
VII. Evidence

A. Introduction

This analysis focuses on whether the Heartsbreath test is useful to guide clinical decision-making and patient management within one year of heart transplantation.
In evaluating diagnostic tests, Mol and colleagues (2003) reported: "Whether or not patients are better off from undergoing a diagnostic test will depend on how test information is used to guide subsequent decisions on starting, stopping or modifying treatment. Consequently, the practical value of a diagnostic test can only be assessed by taking into account subsequent health outcomes." When a proven, well established association or pathway is available, intermediate health outcomes may also be considered. For example, if a particular diagnostic test result can be shown to change patient management and other evidence has demonstrated that those patient management changes improve health outcomes, then those separate sources of evidence may be sufficient to demonstrate positive health outcomes from the diagnostic test.
Literature Search
On June 16, 2008, CMS performed a PubMed search of the literature using the following search terms: "breath test" and "heart transplant" or "heart transplant rejection." The limitations used were: Human, English, and Article type (Clinical Trial, Randomized Clinical Trial, Meta-analysis, Review, Practice Guideline).
B. Discussion of evidence reviewed
1. Questions
• Is the evidence adequate to conclude that heart transplant patients whose post transplant testing management includes Heartsbreath testing experience improved health outcomes compared to patients whose management does not include Heartsbreath testing?

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 Does a negative Heartsbreath test sufficiently exclude grade 3A rejection so as to obviate the need for endomyocardial biopsy in a patient who would otherwise be biopsied Does a positive Heartsbreath test sufficiently diagnose grade 3A rejection so as to inform immunosuppressive therapy without the need for an endomyocardial biopsy?
2. External technology assessment
We did not request an external technology assessment on this issue and are not aware of any other similar assessments.
On July 14, 2008, the Cochrane online database and the NICE online database were searched using the term "cardiac allograft rejection." No technology assessments were found.
3. Internal technology assessment
The internal technology assessment was based on the results of the CMS literature search and literature articles submitted by the requestor.
From the above article sources, CMS looked for published, peer-reviewed evidence of controlled clinical trials that provided results on the use of the Heartsbreath test to guide the clinical management of patients with grade 3A heart transplant rejection.



Analysis of the BMAC samples was conducted by two investigators who were blinded to the results of the endomyocardial biopsies. BMAC samples were analyzed by type of group: BMACs from patients with grade 3A rejection; BMACs from healthy volunteers. The BMAC samples from the patients with grade 3A rejections were compared to those samples from patients with grade 0, 1 or 2 rejection using forward stepwise discriminant analysis. The resultant model reported a value ranging from zero to one that indicated the probability of grade 3 rejection for each BMAC. A cross-validation was also performed using another type of discriminant analysis. The authors constructed three-dimensional volume under curve surface plots of the BMAC data for each of the three groups to display the polarity (direction) and distribution (dispersion) of the VOCs.

The results from the Heartsbreath test (BMAC samples) were compared to the gold standard endomyocardial biopsy results and performance characteristics (sensitivity, specificity, negative predictive value, positive predictive value) were determined for each. The results of the site pathologists' reading of the endomyocardial biopsy were also compared to the gold standard biopsy results and the types of performance characteristics were calculated.

For the 539 heart transplant patients, the mean age was 54 years and 128 were women. For the 32 healthy volunteers, the mean age was 53 years and sixteen were women. Four percent of the 1061 biopsy samples demonstrated grade 3A rejection. Of the remaining samples, 60.8% had grade 1 and 8.8% had grade 2 rejection. No patient with grade 3B or 4 rejection was found. There was no significant difference in the mean age between those patients with grade 3A rejection and those with grade 0, 1 or 2 rejection.

The performance characteristics of the Heartsbreath test and the site pathologist were determined to be:

	Site Pathologists	Heartsbreath test
Performance Characteristic		
	42.4%	59.5%
Sensitivity		

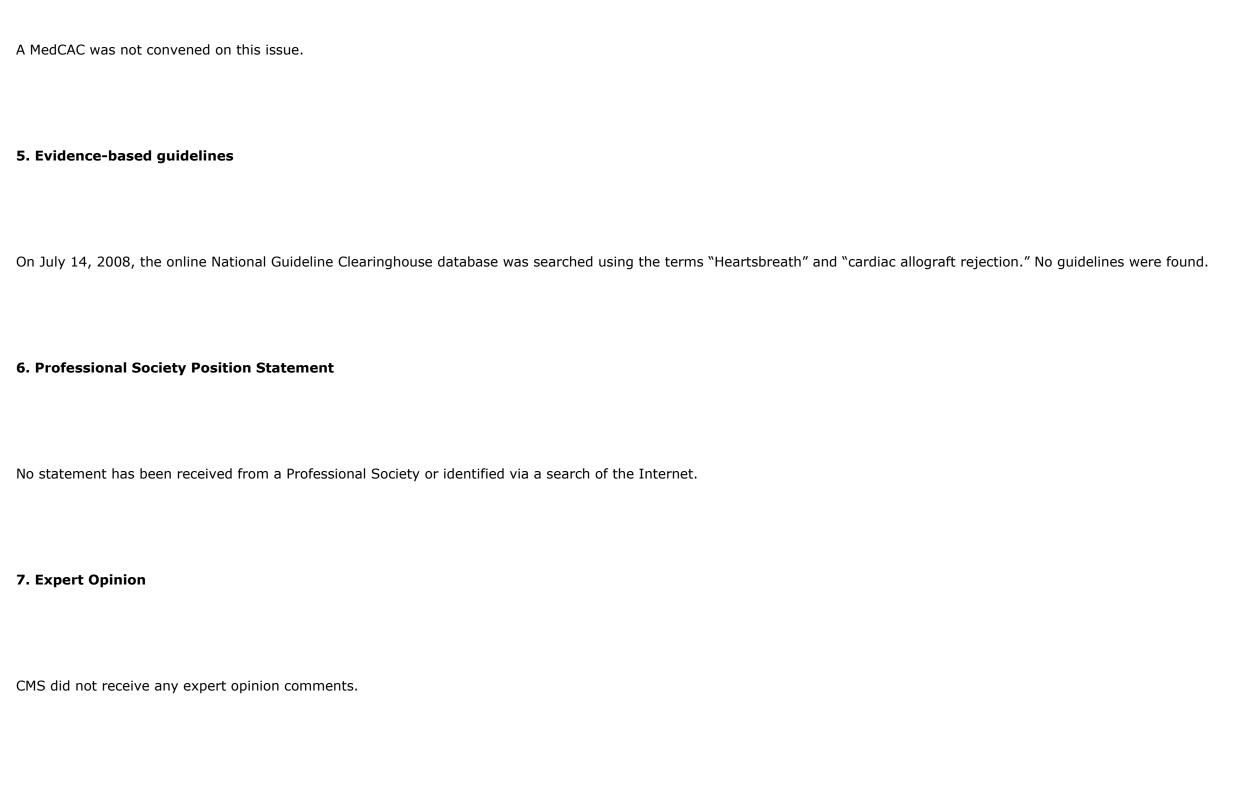
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Specificity	97.0%	58.8%
Positive Predictive Value	45.2%	5.6%
Negative Predictive Value	96.7%	97.2%

Nine VOCs in the BMAC samples were identified to be associated with grade 3A rejection. The surface plot and the mean volume for the BMACs from patients with grade 3A rejection showed a significantly different pattern in terms of polarity (referred to by the authors as a paradoxical reversal) and distribution compared to the surface plot and mean volume for the BMACs from patients with grade 0, 1 or 2 rejection. The surface plot and mean volume for the BMACs from the healthy volunteers was similar in terms of polarity to that for the patients with grade 3A rejection although the magnitude of the mean volume and the distribution were different.

The authors stated that in the clinical setting a positive Heartsbreath test should be followed by an endomyocardial biopsy because this would increase the positive predictive value (probability of finding grade 3A rejection) from 5.6% to 45.2%. Alternatively, a negative Heartsbreath test, with a 97.2% negative predictive value (the degree of confidence that no grade 3A rejection is present), would obviate the need for a subsequent biopsy. The authors also postulated that a change in the ability of a patient with grade 3A rejection to metabolize VOCs may be the reason for the unexpected difference in the surface plot and mean volume between the BMACs from patients with grade 3A rejection and those with grade 0, 1 or 2 rejection. The authors concluded that the Heartsbreath test "could potentially identify transplant recipients at low risk of grade 3A rejection and reduce the number of endomyocardial biopsies."

4. Medicare Evidence Development and Coverage Advisory Committee (MedCAC) Meeting



Public comments sometimes cite the published clinical evidence and give CMS useful information to inform its decisions. Public comments that give information on unpublished evidence such as the results of individual practitioners or patients are less rigorous and less useful for making a coverage determination. CMS responded in detail to the initial public comment in the proposed decision and below responds to the only public comment following the proposed decision.

Initial Public Comment

8. Public Comments

CMS received one public comment, from America's Health Insurance Plans (AHIP), and the commenter did not reference evidence during the initial public comment period. This public comment can be located on our coverage website at:

http://www.cms.hhs.gov/mcd/viewnca.asp?where=index&nca_id=217&basket=nca:00394N:217:Heartsbreath+Test+for+Heart+Transplant+Rejection:Open:New:3

The summary of the initial public comment and the summary of the CMS' response can be located in the proposed decision memorandum at: http://www.cms.hhs.gov/mcd/viewdraftdecisionmemo.asp?id=217

Public Comment on Proposed Decision Memorandum

CMS received a total of one comment on the proposed decision for the Heartsbreath Test for Heart Transplant Rejection; this comment was also from AHIP. No additional clinical evidence on the Heartsbreath test was provided during this public comment period. Of note, the proposed decision requested additional evidence that addressed the technical characteristics of the Heartsbreath test as a condition for possible Coverage with Evidence Development using Coverage with Study Participation in the final decision. No such additional evidence was submitted during this public comment period. The complete text of this comment is available on the CMS website at: http://www.cms.hhs.gov/mcd/viewpubliccomments.asp?nca_id=217

Comment: The commenter agrees with CMS that there is not sufficient evidence to determine the effectiveness of the test and concurs with our proposed decision to noncover the Heartsbreath diagnostic test. When predicting grade 3 heart transplant rejection, this association also concurs that the evidence does not show that use of the Heartsbreath test will improve health outcomes for the Medicare population. Instead, this group remains skeptical about the conclusions reached in the Heart Allograft Rejection: Detection with Breath Alkanes in Low Levels (HARDBALL) study and maintains that the evidence does not address how the breath test is used in the management of this disorder. In addition, the commenter reports that they are worried about the usefulness of this test for certain populations since there was either a lack of or negligible representation of participants with grade 3 through grade 4 heart transplant rejection in the study. While the commenter acknowledges heart transplant rejection is a rare and dire disorder, they "would support...Coverage with Evidence Development (CED)...under Coverage with Study Participation (CSP)" with additional specified safeguards in the research arena if the Heartsbreath test is covered by Medicare using CED with the caveat that CMS make the data analysis transparent to the public and provide details about how the data is collected and applied to "future coverage policy decisions."

Response: We thank the association for their agreement with our proposed decision and their timely comment. We agree it is difficult to determine the benefit of using the Heartsbreath test in the heart transplant population due to the unanswered questions about the technical characteristics of the test as well as the uncertainty regarding how this test would impact the health outcomes of Medicare beneficiaries. Hence, CMS remains concerned about the technical aspects of the Heartsbreath test and believes that more research is needed to clarify the test's ability to diagnose rejection in heart transplant patients before proceeding with a clinical trial to determine whether the Heartsbreath test improves health outcomes for patients with heart transplant when used as an adjunct or as a substitute for biopsy. Although we noted in the proposed decision memorandum that it was possible that CED using CSP could be considered in the final decision if additional evidence was provided, no such evidence was obtained. Accordingly, the current record of evidence does not support coverage under section 1862(a)(1)(E) of the Act (CED using CSP is not appropriate for this diagnostic test).

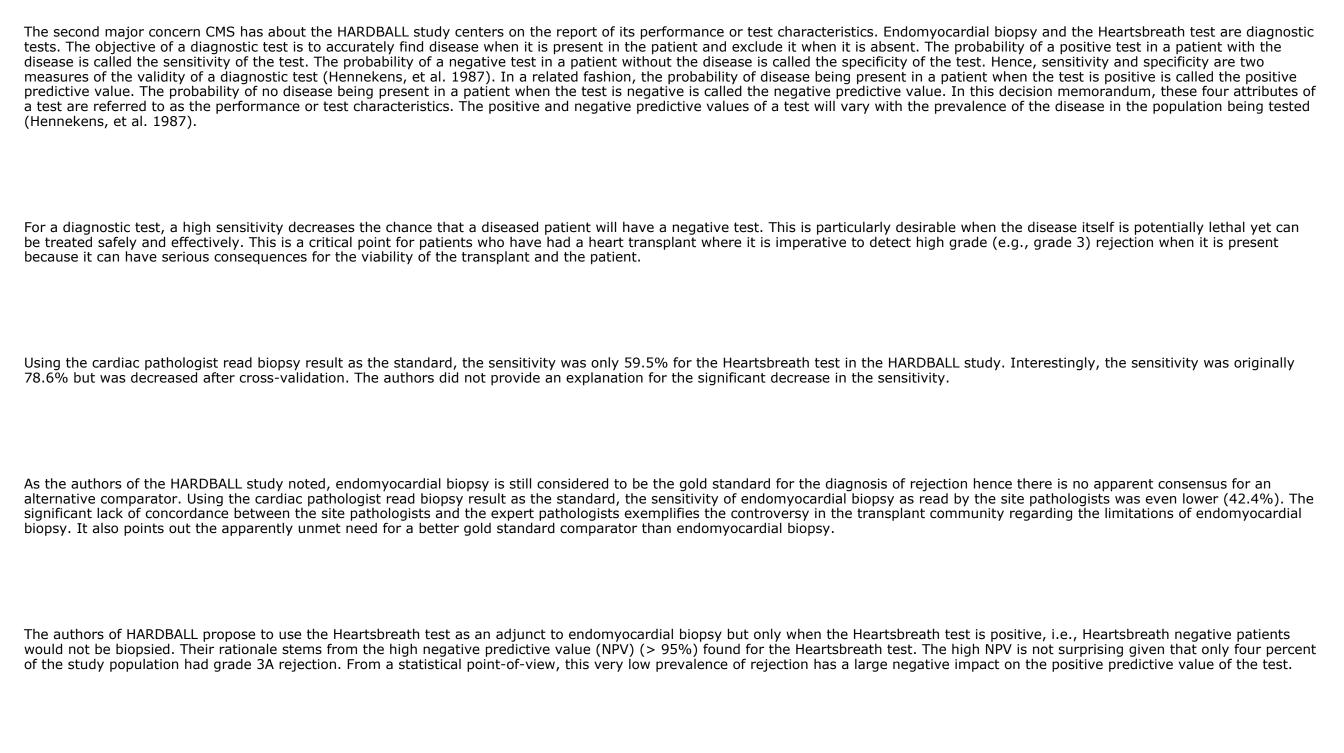
VIII. Analysis

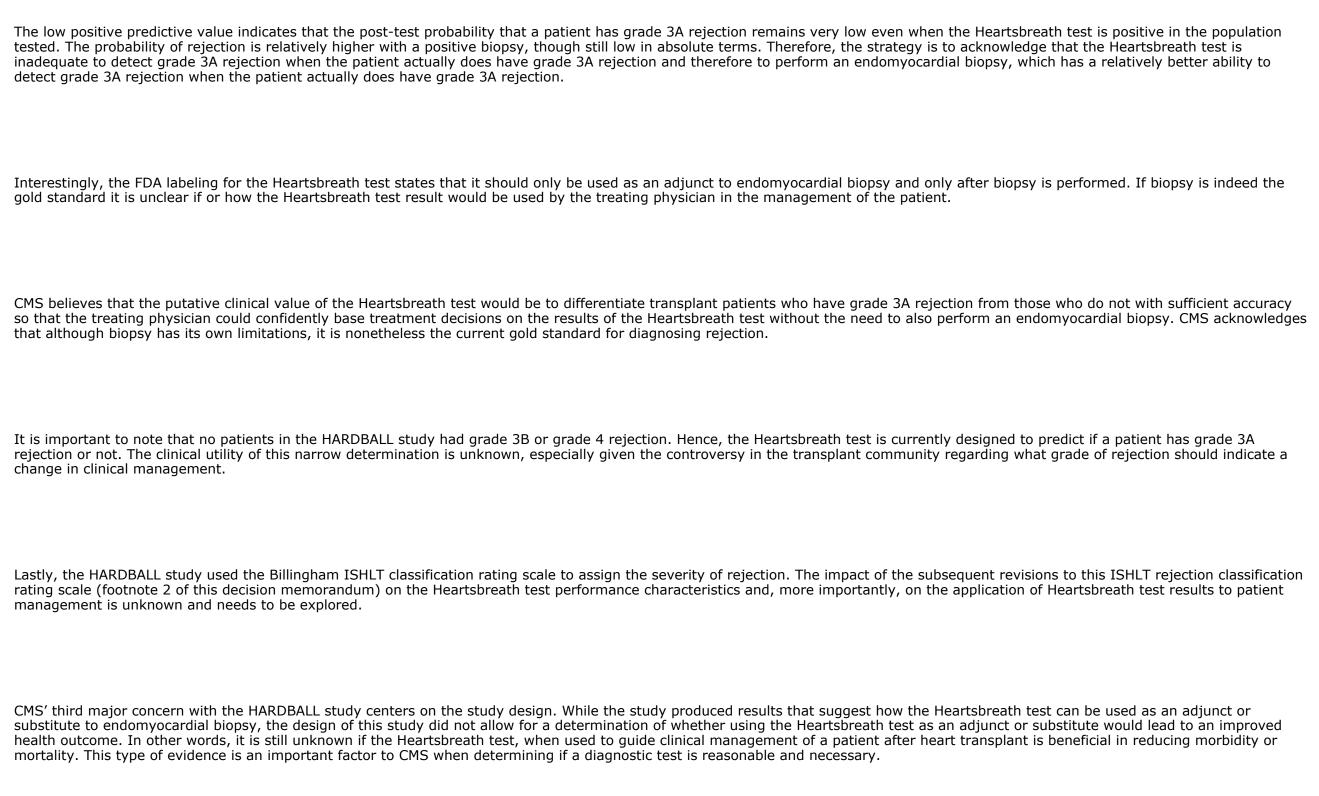
National coverage determinations (NCDs) are determinations by the Secretary with respect to whether or not a particular item or service is covered nationally by Medicare (§1869(f)(1)(B) of the Act). In order to be covered by Medicare, an item or service must fall within one or more benefit categories contained within Part A or Part B, and must not be otherwise excluded from coverage. Moreover, with limited exceptions, no payment may be made for the expenses incurred for items or services which are not "reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member." See §1862(a)(1)(A) of the Act. This section presents the agency's evaluation of the evidence considered and conclusions reached for the assessment questions.

As a diagnostic test, the Heartsbreath test would not be expected to directly change health outcomes. Rather, a diagnostic test affects health outcomes through changes in disease management brought about by physician actions taken in response to test results. Such actions may include decisions to treat or withhold treatment, to choose one treatment modality over another, or to choose a different dose or duration of the same treatment. To some extent the usefulness of a test result is constrained by the available treatment options. As noted in the Background section, the number of practical treatment options for transplant rejection is limited. A patient whose rejection is not readily controlled with a particular regimen is likely to be prescribed alternative or additional drug treatment. In addressing the question, one of the factors we consider is whether there is sufficient evidence that the incremental information derived from Heartsbreath testing leads to improved control of transplant rejection by causing physicians to prescribe a different anti-rejection regimen than they would have prescribed without access to Heartsbreath test results, or to forego invasive endomyocardial biopsy. The Medicare regulations at 42 CFR 410.32(a) state in part, "...diagnostic tests must be ordered by the physician who is treating the beneficiary, that is, the physician who furnishes a consultation or treats a beneficiary for a specific medical problem and who uses the results in the management of the beneficiary's specific medical problem." Thus we look for evidence demonstrating how the treating physician uses the result of a Heartsbreath test to manage the anti-rejection treatment in patients who have undergone heart transplant. Ideally we would see evidence that the systematic incorporation of Heartsbreath test results into an anti-rejection treatment algorithm leads treating physicians to prescribe different classes of medications or more appropriate dosages of the same medications than they would otherwise have prescribed, and that patients whose treatment is changed by Heartsbreath test results remain on the regimen and achieve better long term anti-rejection control documented by repeated assessments over time. Unfortunately the data are silent on health outcomes, and do not establish that the treating physicians currently base patient management on the Heartsbreath test result. We considered the evidence in the hierarchical framework of Fryback and Thornbury (1991) where Level 2 evidence addresses diagnostic accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity of the test; Level 3 evidence focuses on whether the information produces change in the physician's diagnostic thinking; Level 4 evidence concerns the effect on the patient management plan and Level 5 evidence measures the effect of the diagnostic information on patient outcomes. Most studies have focused on test characteristics and have not considered health outcomes, such as mortality, morbidity or reduction of invasive biopsy. We believe that health outcomes is more persuasive than test characteristics. CMS asked the following questions when analyzing the evidence:

- Is the evidence adequate to conclude that heart transplant patients whose post transplant testing management includes Heartsbreath testing experience improved health outcomes compared to patients whose management does not include Heartsbreath testing?
 - Does a negative Heartsbreath test sufficiently exclude grade 3A rejection so as to obviate the need for endomyocardial biopsy in a patient who would otherwise be biopsied?
 - o Does a positive Heartsbreath test sufficiently diagnose grade 3A rejection so as to inform immunosuppressive therapy without the need for an endomyocardial biopsy?

CMS found one study, the HARDBALL study, which examined the Heartsbreath test in patients who had received a heart transplant. The study reported the technical characteristics of the Heartsbreath test as well as its performance characteristics compared to endomyocardial biopsy. CMS has three major concerns about the HARDBALL study. Two concerns relate to the reported results of the study and one relates to the study design. The first major concern CMS has about the HARDBALL study centers on the technical characteristics of the Heartsbreath test. By technical characteristics CMS is referring to the chemical/biochemical and physical aspects of a test method. For the Heartsbreath test, the chemical/biochemical and physical aspects include the collection of the patient's breath and the analysis of the sample. During the HARDBALL study, statistical analysis was employed to determine which of the many VOCs typically present in a breath sample were most associated with the presence of grade 3A rejection in patients with a heart transplant. Nine specific VOCs were identified. It is unclear if these specific VOCs are representative of grade 3A rejection in all patients with a heart transplant. or are representative of only the sample of patients in the HARDBALL study. In other words, it remains unknown if this result from the study can, or should, be generalized and applied to future patients. Therefore, the specific number and types of VOCs found to be representative of grade 3A rejection should be confirmed in a subsequent study. In addition, the finding of paradoxical reversal of the BMACs from patients with grade 3A rejection compared to patients with less than grade 3A rejection, a result that the authors noted was unexpected, calls into question if the technical characteristics of the Heartsbreath test are sufficiently understood for this specific patient population. The authors postulated that an increase in the metabolism of the VOCs may have produced the paradoxical reversal and cited a well-known example of such a metabolic change leading to decreased blood concentrations of a typical immunosuppressive drug to support their hypothesis. However, this is just a hypothesis and should be investigated by conducting more proof-of-concept studies. Following the posting of our proposed decision, CMS did not receive or identify additional evidence in support of the technical characteristics in this specific patient population for the Heartsbreath test. Consequently, additional proof-of-concept investigations are warranted and should be conducted prior to proceeding with a clinical trial to study whether the Heartsbreath test improves health outcomes for patients with heart transplant when used as an adjunct or as a substitute for biopsy.





For these reasons, the evidence is insufficient to conclude that heart transplant patients whose post transplant testing management includes Heartsbreath testing experience improved health outcomes compared to patients whose management does not include Heartsbreath testing. A negative Heartsbreath test does not sufficiently exclude Grade 3A rejection so as to obviate the need for endomyocardial biopsy in a patient who would otherwise be biopsied. A positive Heartsbreath test does not sufficiently diagnose Grade 3A rejection so as to inform immunosuppressive therapy without the need for an endomyocardial biopsy. Thus, the evidence is inadequate to conclude that the Heartsbreath test is reasonable and necessary under section 1862(a)(1)(A) for the diagnosis of heart transplant rejection.

While adequate health outcomes have not been studied, the clinical results of the HARDBALL study have shown promise for a technology that may have potential as a noninvasive approach for the diagnosis of grade 3A heart transplant rejection. A noninvasive test is preferable if it can yield the same/similar benefit as an invasive test. In this case, the potential complications of endomyocardial biopsy such as heart perforation, bleeding and infection can be avoided.

However, the promise of benefit is premised on clear technical characteristics in this specific patient population for the Heartsbreath test. Our review of the evidence leaves us concerned that too little is known about this test's ability to accurately diagnose rejection in heart transplant patients; therefore, additional proof-of-concept investigations are warranted and should be conducted prior to proceeding with a clinical trial to study whether the Heartsbreath test improves health outcomes for patients with heart transplant when used as an adjunct or as a substitute for biopsy. Although we stated in the proposed decision memorandum that it was possible that CED using CSP could be considered in the final decision if additional evidence was provided, as discussed above, no such evidence was obtained. Accordingly, the current record of evidence does not support coverage under section 1862(a)(1)(E) of the Act (CED using CSP is not appropriate for this diagnostic test).

IX. Summary

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) has determined that the evidence does not adequately define the technical characteristics of the test nor demonstrate that Heartsbreath testing to predict heart transplant rejection improves health outcomes in Medicare beneficiaries. Thus, we conclude that the Heartsbreath test is not reasonable and necessary under section 1862(a)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act and is noncovered.

¹ Medicare Part B Systems Extract and Summary System (BESS) Procedure Summary File for Heart Transplants in 2005, 2006 and 2007. Data pulled on September 15, 2008.	
International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation (ISHLT) rating scale (Billingham 1990) Grade 0 = Absent Grades 1A, 1B = Mild Grade 2 = Focal Moderate Grade 3 = A: Multifocal Moderate or B: Diffuse Grade 4 = Severe The Billingham version of the ISHLT rating scale was updated in 2005 (Stewart, 2005). The revised rating scale is: Grade 0R = no rejection Grade 0R = no rejection Grade 1R = mild rejection Grade 1R = moderate rejection Grade 2R = moderate rejection Grade 2R = severe rejection Hence, the Grade 2R rating of the revised classification is analogous to Grade 3A of the Billingham (1990) classification.	
Compilation of Social Security Laws (2007)	
½ http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/pdf3/H030004a.pdf	
http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/MDA/DOCS/H030004.html	

http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/pdf3/H030004b.	pdf
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APPENDIX A

General Methodological Principles of Study Design

(Section VI of the Decision Memorandum)

When making national coverage determinations, CMS evaluates relevant clinical evidence to determine whether or not the evidence is of sufficient quality to support a finding that an item or service falling within a benefit category is reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of an illness or injury or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member. The overall objective for the critical appraisal of the evidence is to determine to what degree we are confident that: 1) the specific assessment questions can be answered conclusively; and 2) the intervention will improve health outcomes for patients.

We divide the assessment of clinical evidence into three stages: 1) the quality of the individual studies; 2) the generalizability of findings from individual studies to the Medicare population; and 3) overarching conclusions that can be drawn from the body of the evidence on the direction and magnitude of the intervention's potential risks and benefits.

The methodological principles described below represent a broad discussion of the issues we consider when reviewing clinical evidence. However, it should be noted that each coverage determination has its unique methodological aspects.

Assessing Individual Studies

Methodologists have developed criteria to determine weaknesses and strengths of clinical research. Strength of evidence generally refers to: 1) the scientific validity underlying study findings regarding causal relationships between health care interventions and health outcomes; and 2) the reduction of bias. In general, some of the methodological attributes associated with stronger evidence include those listed below:

- Use of randomization (allocation of patients to either intervention or control group) in order to minimize bias.
- Use of contemporaneous control groups (rather than historical controls) in order to ensure comparability between the intervention and control groups.
- Prospective (rather than retrospective) studies to ensure a more thorough and systematical assessment of factors related to outcomes.
- Larger sample sizes in studies to help ensure adequate numbers of patients are enrolled to demonstrate both statistically significant as well as clinically significant outcomes that can be extrapolated to the Medicare population. Sample size should be large enough to make chance an unlikely explanation for what was found.
- Masking (blinding) to ensure patients and investigators do not know to which group patients were assigned (intervention or control). This is important especially in subjective outcomes, such as pain or quality of life, where enthusiasm and psychological factors may lead to an improved perceived outcome by either the patient or assessor.

Regardless of whether the design of a study is a randomized controlled trial, a non-randomized controlled trial, a cohort study or a case-control study, the primary criterion for methodological strength or quality is the extent to which differences between intervention and control groups can be attributed to the intervention studied. This is known as internal validity. Various types of bias can undermine internal validity. These include:

- Different characteristics between patients participating and those theoretically eligible for study but not participating (selection bias).
- Co-interventions or provision of care apart from the intervention under evaluation (performance bias).
- Differential assessment of outcome (detection bias).
- Occurrence and reporting of patients who do not complete the study (attrition bias).

In principle, rankings of research design have been based on the ability of each study design category to minimize these biases. A randomized controlled trial minimizes systematic bias (in theory) by selecting a sample of participants from a particular population and allocating them randomly to the intervention and control groups. Thus, in general, randomized controlled studies have been typically assigned the greatest strength, followed by non-randomized clinical trials and controlled observational studies. The design, conduct and analysis of trials are important factors as well. For example, a well designed and conducted observational study with a large sample size may provide stronger evidence than a poorly designed and conducted randomized controlled trial with a small sample size. The following is a representative list of study designs (some of which have alternative names) ranked from most to least methodologically rigorous in their potential ability to minimize systematic bias:

- Randomized controlled trials
- Non-randomized controlled trials
- Prospective cohort studies
- Retrospective case control studies
- Cross-sectional studies
- Surveillance studies (e.g., using registries or surveys)
- Consecutive case series
- Single case reports

When there are merely associations but not causal relationships between a study's variables and outcomes, it is important not to draw causal inferences. Confounding refers to independent variables that systematically vary with the causal variable. This distorts measurement of the outcome of interest because its effect size is mixed with the effects of other extraneous factors. For observational, and in some cases randomized controlled trials, the method in which confounding factors are handled (either through stratification or appropriate statistical modeling) are of particular concern. For example, in order to interpret and generalize conclusions to our population of Medicare patients, it may be necessary for studies to match or stratify their intervention and control groups by patient age or co-morbidities. Methodological strength is, therefore, a multidimensional concept that relates to the design, implementation and analysis of a clinical study. In addition, thorough documentation of the conduct of the research, particularly study selection criteria, rate of attrition and process for data collection, is essential for CMS to adequately assess and consider the evidence. Generalizability of Clinical Evidence to the Medicare Population The applicability of the results of a study to other populations, settings, treatment regimens and outcomes assessed is known as external validity. Even well-designed and well-conducted trials may not supply the evidence needed if the results of a study are not applicable to the Medicare population. Evidence that provides accurate information about a population or setting not well represented in the Medicare program would be considered but would suffer from limited generalizability.

The extent to which the results of a trial are applicable to other circumstances is often a matter of judgment that depends on specific study characteristics, primarily the patient population studied (age, sex, severity of disease and presence of co-morbidities) and the care setting (primary to tertiary level of care, as well as the experience and specialization of the care provider). Additional relevant variables are treatment regimens (dosage, timing and route of administration), co-interventions or concomitant therapies, and type of outcome and length of follow-up.

The level of care and the experience of the providers in the study are other crucial elements in assessing a study's external validity. Trial participants in an academic medical center may receive more or different attention than is typically available in non-tertiary settings. For example, an investigator's lengthy and detailed explanations of the potential benefits of the intervention and/or the use of new equipment provided to the academic center by the study sponsor may raise doubts about the applicability of study findings to community practice.

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Given the evidence available in the research literature, some degree of generalization about an intervention's potential benefits and harms is invariably required in making coverage determinations for the Medicare population. Conditions that assist us in making reasonable generalizations are biologic plausibility, similarities between the populations studied and Medicare patients (age, sex, ethnicity and clinical presentation) and similarities of the intervention studied to those that would be routinely available in community practice.

A study's selected outcomes are an important consideration in generalizing available clinical evidence to Medicare coverage determinations. One of the goals of our determination process is to assess health outcomes. We are interested in the results of changed patient management not just altered management. These outcomes include resultant risks and benefits such as increased or decreased morbidity and mortality. In order to make this determination, it is often necessary to evaluate whether the strength of the evidence is adequate to draw conclusions about the direction and magnitude of each individual outcome relevant to the intervention under study. In addition, it is important that an intervention's benefits are clinically significant and durable, rather than marginal or short-lived. Generally, an intervention is not reasonable and necessary if its risks outweigh its benefits.

If key health outcomes have not been studied or the direction of clinical effect is inconclusive, we may also evaluate the strength and adequacy of indirect evidence linking intermediate or surrogate outcomes to our outcomes of interest.

Assessing the Relative Magnitude of Risks and Benefits

Generally, an intervention is not reasonable and necessary if its risks outweigh its benefits. Health outcomes are one of several considerations in determining whether an item or service is reasonable and necessary. For most determinations, CMS evaluates whether reported benefits translate into improved health outcomes. CMS places greater emphasis on health outcomes actually experienced by patients, such as quality of life, functional status, duration of disability, morbidity and mortality, and less emphasis on outcomes that patients do not directly experience, such as intermediate outcomes, surrogate outcomes, and laboratory or radiographic responses. The direction, magnitude and consistency of the risks and benefits across studies are also important considerations. Based on the analysis of the strength of the evidence, CMS assesses the relative magnitude of an intervention or technology's benefits and risk of harm to Medicare beneficiaries.

Appendix B

Medicare National Coverage Determinations Manual Chapter 1, Part 4 (Sections 200 – 310.1) Coverage Determinations

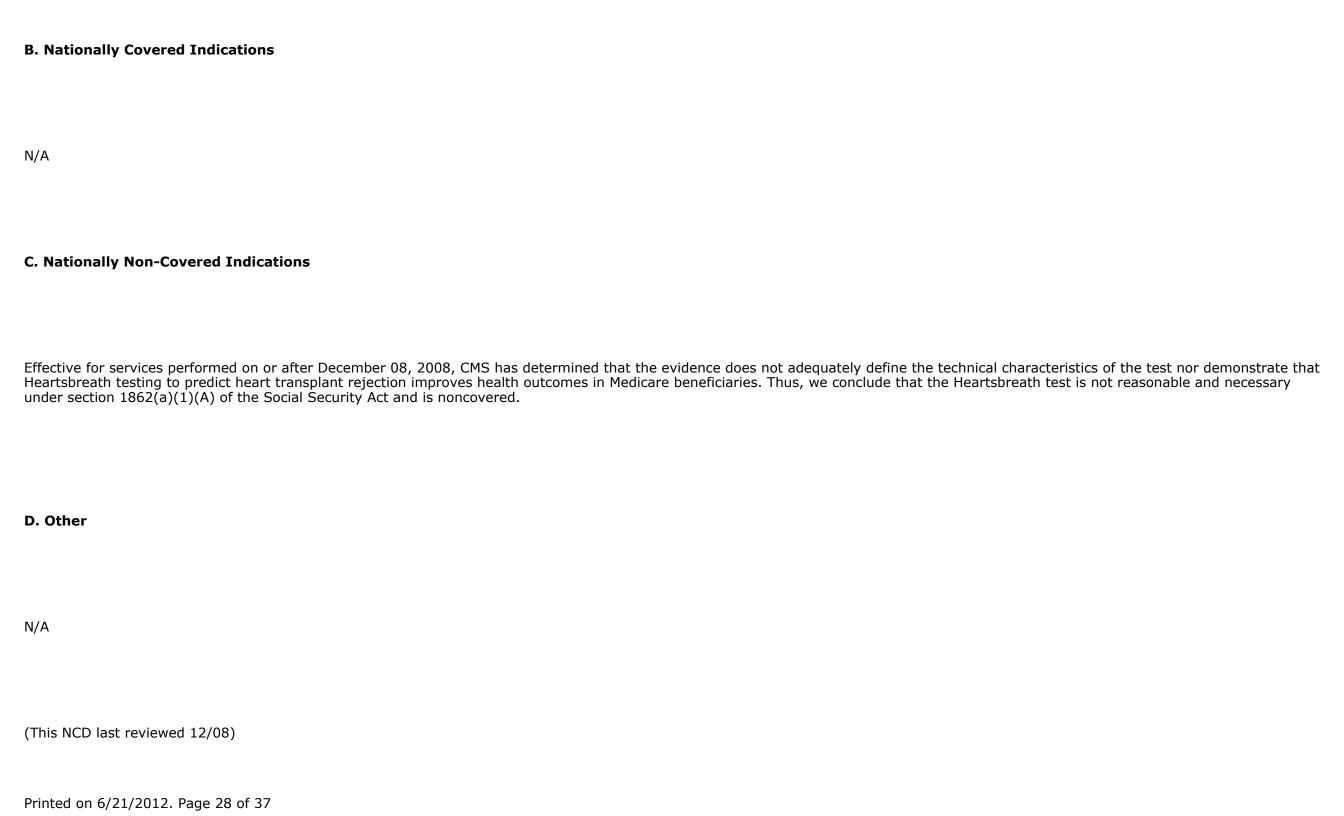
Table of Contents (Rev.)

260.10 - Heartsbreath Test for Heart Transplant Rejection (Effective XX XX, 2008)

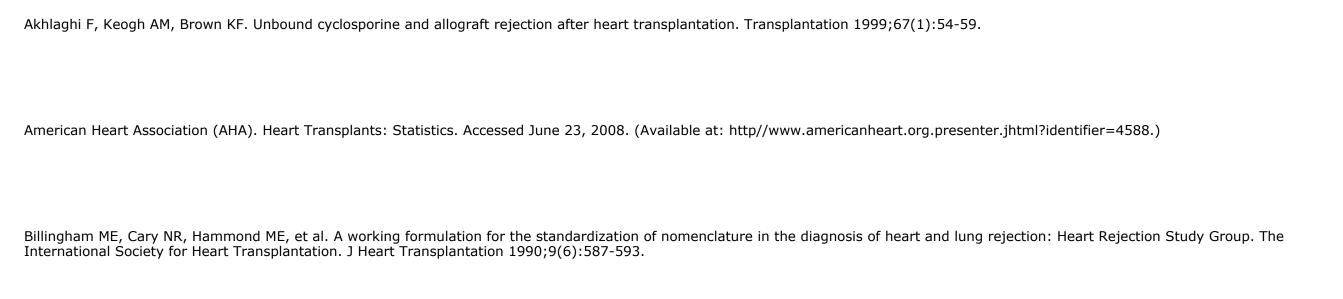
260.10 - Heartsbreath Test for Heart Transplant Rejection (Effective XX XX, 2008) (Rev. ,)

A. General

The Heartsbreath test is a Food and Drug Administration approved Humanitarian Use Device for use only as an adjunct to the endomyocardial biopsy to detect grade 3 heart transplant rejection in patients who have had a heart transplant within the last year and an endomyocardial biopsy within the prior month. The test involves collecting breath samples from the patient and analysis of the samples performed in a laboratory. These test results are then compared to endomyocardial biopsy findings and the results are provided to the clinician shortly thereafter.



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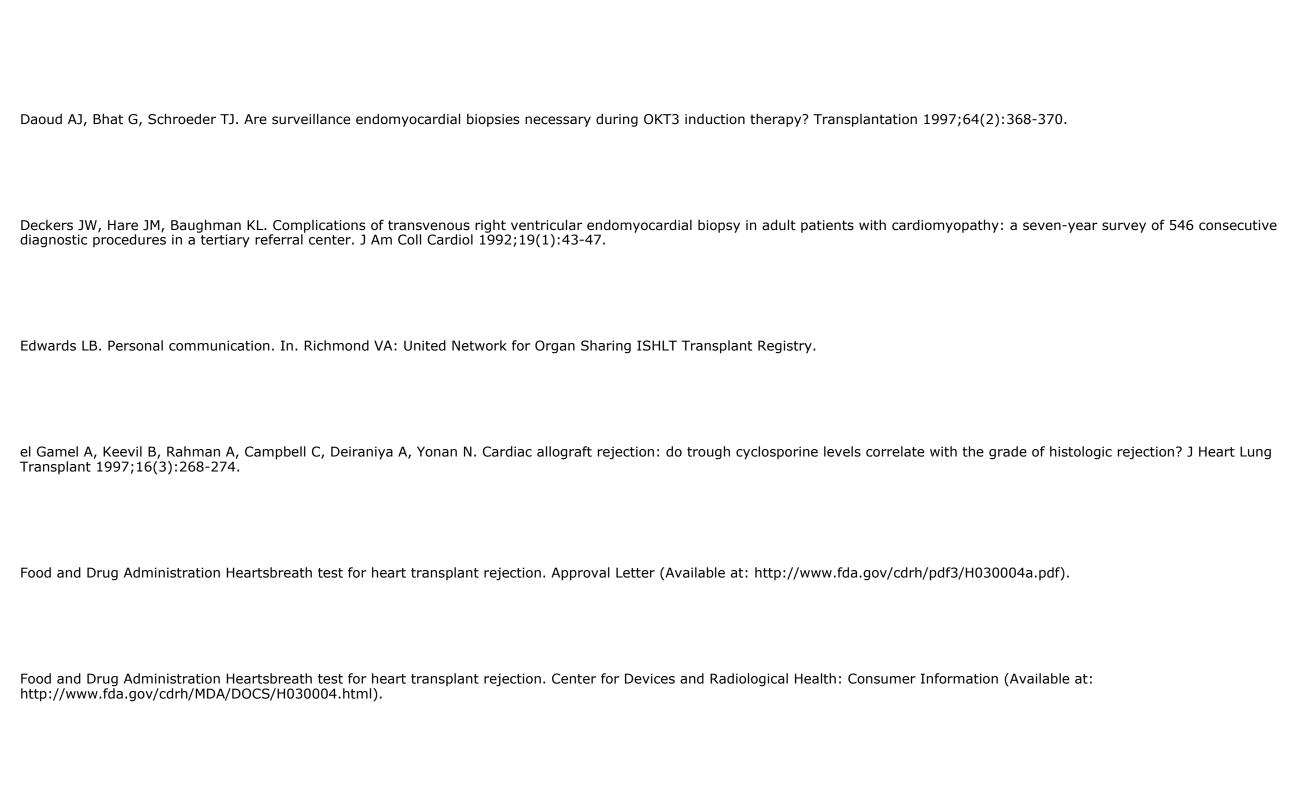


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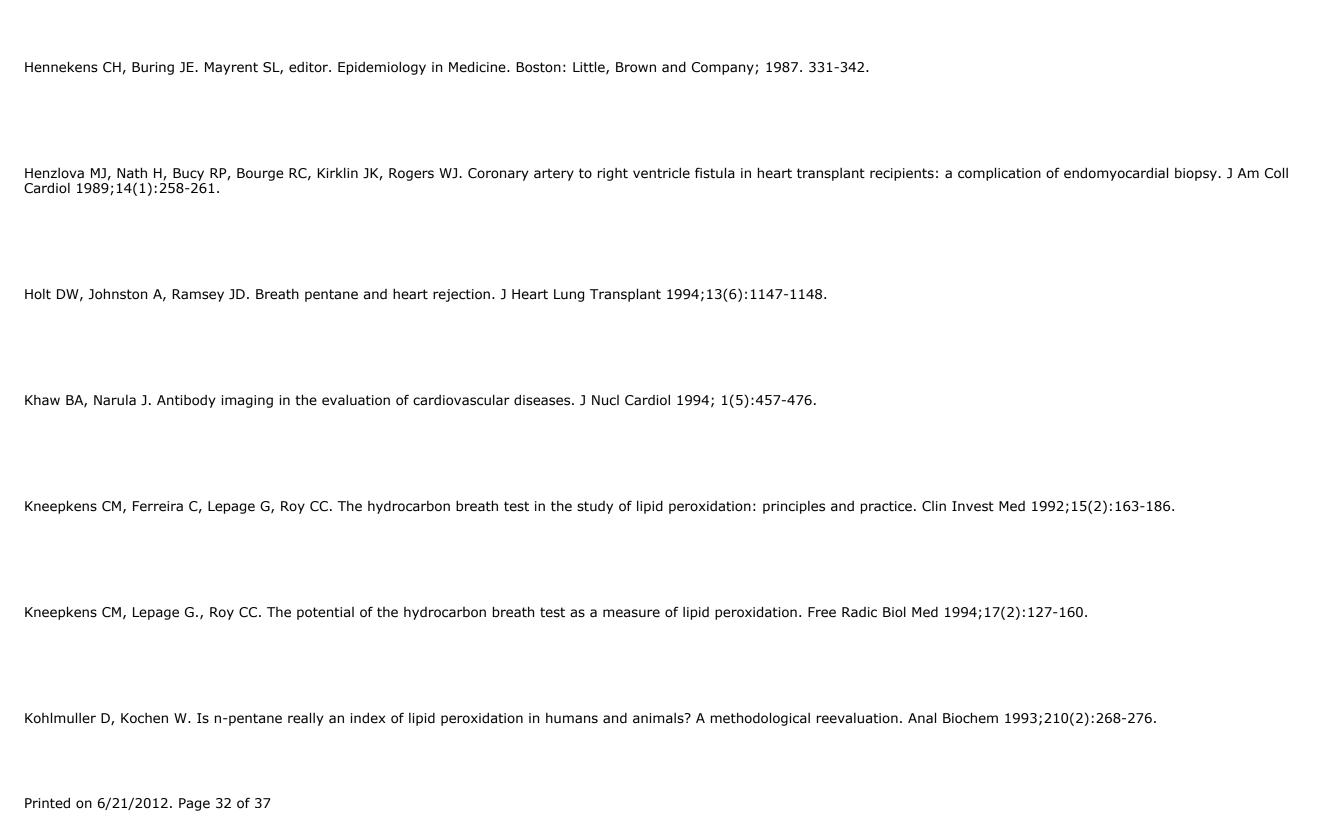
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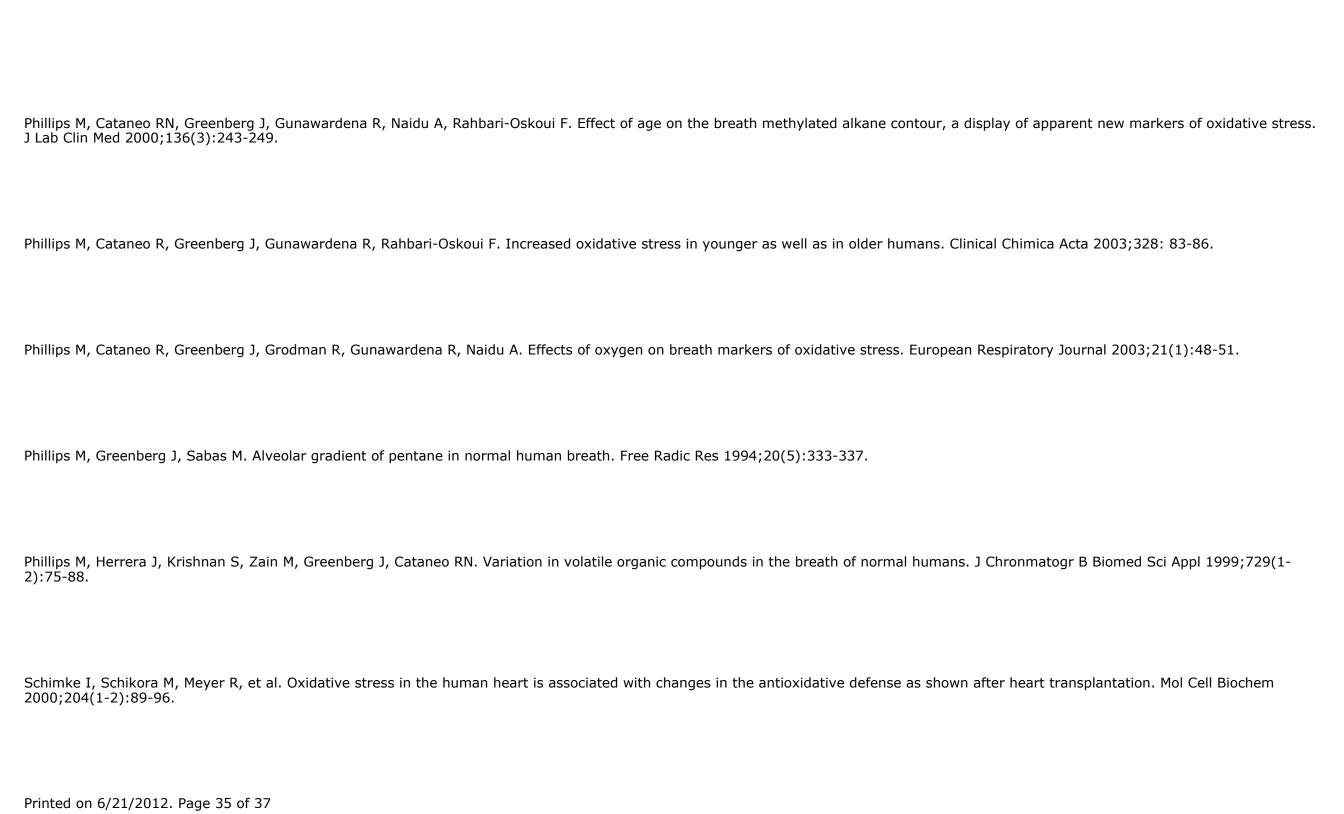


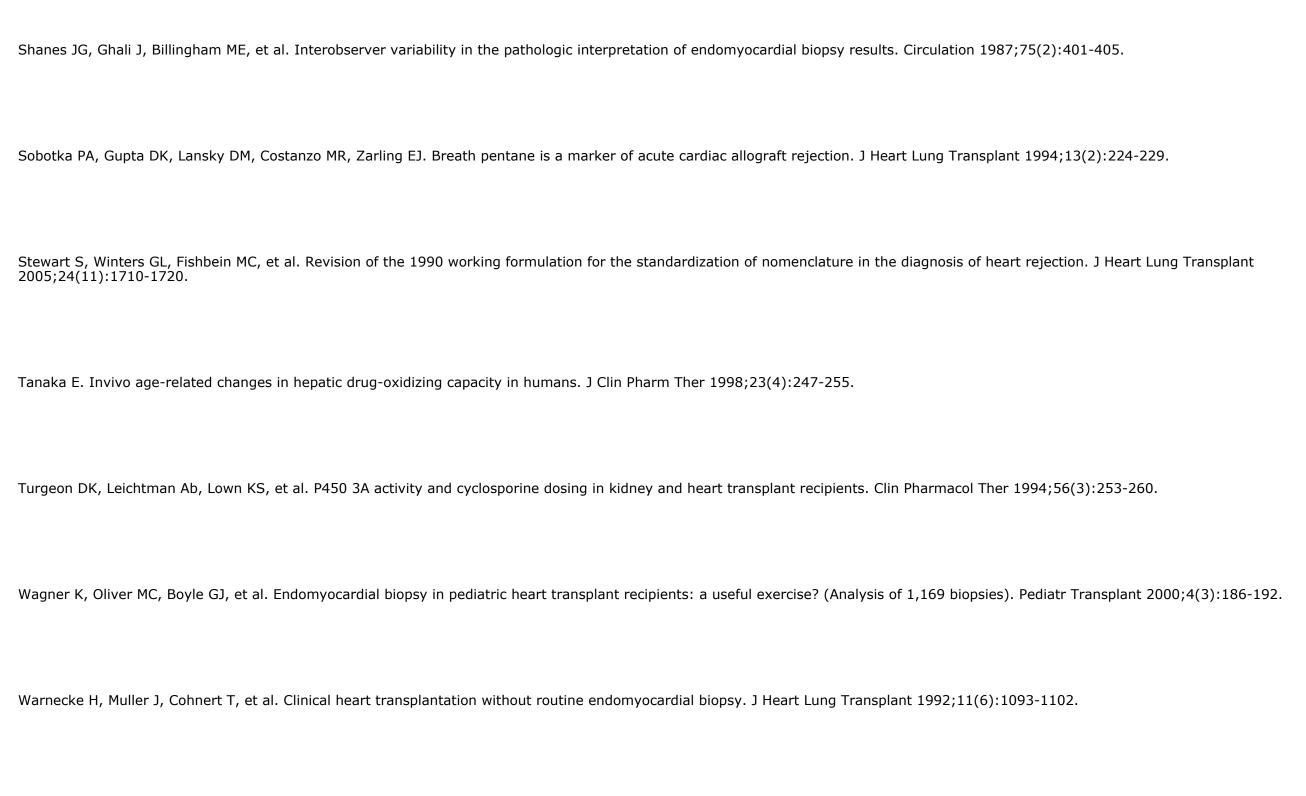
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